

The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1910.

VIRGINIA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.

Last Saturday was "Convocation Day" at the University of Virginia, the beginning of the eighty-fifth session. It was an impressive occasion; the doctors in their gowns and caps and the student body of more than six hundred serious-minded young men from thirty-six of the States and Territories of the Nation, and from three foreign countries, all moved by the same high intellectual purpose. Twenty thousand men have been educated at this great institution since it was established by Thomas Jefferson more than eighty years ago, and here the principles and structure of government have been taught, and the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce have been guarded. Here the individual has been exalted to the discredit of the mob, the moral outlook has not been stunted by the intellectual, and the elements of social progress, personal freedom and the arts of domestic peace have been cultivated for the welfare of the human race. Under the administration of Dr. Alderman, the University is growing in an altogether encouraging way. Since he began his work there, its endowment has been increased by a million dollars, and its ability to render larger service to the Commonwealth greatly promoted—as one of the Faculty expressed it the other day, he "has lived himself into the life of the University," and while reaching forth after greater things he has remained faithful to his oath "to obey its statutes, to respect its ancient spirit, to maintain its lofty ideals, to seek with patience the laws of its growth."

In his address on Saturday, Dr. Alderman reported that the enrollment at the University this session is 673, as compared with 763 last year, a falling off in attendance of 86. He regarded this slight disparity in numbers as indicating progress of a very substantial sort, as every one must who is familiar with the facts. Last session there were 299 students in the College proper; this session there are 217, a gain of 18, and that, too, despite the fact that the entrance requirements have been raised 150 per cent. In the Graduate Department there is the same number of students as last session—27. In the Department of Law there are 175 students as compared with 250 last session—a falling off of 75. In the Department of Medicine there are 78 students, as compared with 82 last session—a falling off of 4. In the Department of Engineering there are 86 students as compared with 105 last session—a falling off of 19. The decrease of the attendance in the Department of Law is readily explained. The University has adopted the three years' course in law. Last session there was a rush of students to take advantage of the two years' course; hereafter it will be necessary for the law student to complete the full three years' course before graduation. The Department of Medicine was never so well equipped for its work as it now is, and besides, there are already more doctors than there are patients, speaking in broad terms, and there are literally thousands of lawyers in this country who have never felt the thrill of fat fees or indulged in the luxury of ponderous pleadings about nothing in particular. The growth of the University is indicated not by the number of students in law and medicine and engineering, but by the attendance in the College where men are educated for all round good citizenship, and in this Department, notwithstanding the bars that have been raised against the admission of ill-prepared students, the gain has been noteworthy and most encouraging. With admirable material equipment for its work in all the branches of liberal education, a superb corps of devoted teachers, and a long and honorable history of great achievement, the University of Virginia never so well deserved the confidence and support of this Commonwealth as in the broadening life upon which it has now entered.

MURPHY OR HEARST?

"Shall Murphy rule the State?" screams the New York American in hand-bill type. Not unless Stimson is elected Governor; for Murphy is only another name for boss, whether it is spelled with six letters or with nine. Besides New York would be far better off under Murphy than under Hearst. Moreover, it is worth noting that Dix, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is not new and never has been a Murphy man. Better still, he has never been a Hearst man. He is supported by the papers which have been fighting consistently for years against Tammany and Tammany methods, and he has the unequalled endorsement of Mayor Gaynor, who cannot be catalogued with the Tammany people. Of course, the Republicans will welcome the support of Hearst and his newspapers for their ticket. That is a part of the bargain, and this is a good time for the respectable people of New

York to get rid of both Hearst and his new allies. The fact that Murphy and Tammany are not for Hearst makes them almost admirable.

A SERMON TO THE CHRISTIANS.

The Christians, it is hoped, took knowledge of their Hebrew neighbors yesterday. All over the world they kept the day holy, refraining from all secular employments and amusements and worshipping God after the manner of their forefathers, and according to His laws laid down thousands of years ago. In their temples consecrated to the service of the Most High and in their homes they kept the faith. It was a very impressive occasion and a very suggestive one to those of us who are not of the same way of thinking and believing.

In this town the celebration of the day was particularly noticeable; for the streets were filled with visitors, and the city is in gala form because of the State Fair now in progress; but moved by none of these enticements and influenced by no sense of the financial loss incurred by a cessation of business activity at this time, these loyal people remained steadfast to their obligations. On every place of business, owned and operated by any of the faith, whether great emporium or common shop, the doors were closed with this simple announcement: "Closed on account of holiday."

It was a wonderful sight, testifying to the splendid tenacity with which these people hold to the laws and commandments that were given to their fathers in ancient times; the outward sign of spiritual grace. More than this, it showed how in this country there is still that freedom of worship which has made this country the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. Doubtless there were many fervent prayers in synagogues and at family altars yesterday for the Jews of Russia, upon whom the Christian people of that barbarous land have inflicted the severest cruelties in the name of Christ. Himself a lowly Nazarene; that God would send them deliverance from their persecutors and save them from utter destruction. It is a reproach to the name of Christianity that not one of the so-called great Christian Powers has ever made any protest against the fearful treatment of the Jews of Russia. We spend millions of dollars to "convert" the Chinese and illuminate Africa; but we do nothing for the rescue of the Jews from the horrible persecutions of the barbarians. Yet they have kept the faith. It is a sublime tribute to the Divine origin of their religion.

THE FAILURE OF STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

Does prohibition prohibit? To this question, the city of Memphis, Tennessee, emphatically answers "No!" State-wide prohibition has been ordained by the Tennessee Legislature, the law having taken effect on July 1, 1909. The result in Memphis has been that, though there were 763 saloons before State-wide prohibition, under such prohibition 972 saloons have cropped up in the city and are flourishing and prospering. Under the old license law, there were no "beer joints." Now there are 150. The saloons used to be closed on Sunday, though some kept side and rear doors open. The hotels sold drinks on that day with great caution. To-day, under prohibition, Sunday is just like any other day when it comes to selling liquor. The hotels are wide open, and drinks are served to all comers. Saloons used to be closed at midnight; now they never close at all. Gambling in saloons, under the old regime, was prosecuted, when detected; now it goes on without any pretense at secrecy. Policemen used to stay out of saloons, now they go in openly. Under the old system of license, the greatest number of untold murders on the coast took place at one time was estimated at sixty; now there are 116 such cases, without precedent as a condition in Memphis.

A RECENT INVESTIGATION OF MEMPHIS LIQUOR CONDITIONS.

"So little pretense do the saloons make at secrecy in their trade that many of them have electric signs bearing the word 'Bar' or 'Saloon' or 'Liquor' along Main Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, and throughout the downtown district. Front doors stand invitingly open. The principal hotels here are the Gayoso and the Peabody. Two saloons at the Gayoso and one at the Peabody are operated openly, daily and Sunday, and both hotels serve drinks with meals. It is common knowledge that these conditions prevail at all hotels in Memphis."

The liquor people say that they sell as much as they did in the days of high license. The restrictions of license have given way to utter liberty in liquor buying and selling. Moreover, gambling and dissipation have reached their high-water mark under prohibition. Vice is open and bold, and the stories of the people who frequent the saloons of Memphis under State-wide prohibition are stories of a riotous carnival of debauchery and vice. The regulated sale of liquor has given way to the unrestrained sale of it under the most vicious conditions. Imagine what Richmond would be without the present restricted license system and under only nominal police control, and you have a hint of what Memphis is under the democratic and unjustifiable State-wide prohibition regime.

The law is not enforced in Memphis. Why? Because public sentiment is against the enforcement of the law. Attorney General Estes has well said of the conditions in Tennessee: "The State is the unit of enactment, the county is the unit of enforcement." That is true of every community where prohibition is forced upon its people against their sovereign will. The law is unpopular and cannot be enforced. As Mayor Crump, of Memphis, well says: "I can do more good by stepping gambling and closing dives than by trying to enforce a law to which the people are opposed."

The rural communities should not be permitted to legislate for Memphis. Still more remarkable is the statement of Bishop Thomas Gallor, of the Episcopal Church of Tennessee. He said: "The temperance agitation has resulted in unwise legislation. He believes in local option. Many people thought State-wide prohibition would be the ideal remedy for the drink evil. Instead of calling to their aid some experts on legislation, and having laws passed which could be enforced, they forced through the Legislature a measure which has led to civic degeneracy. It is impracticable. The reformers should leave lawmaking to experts."

Hear the additional testimony of the Memphis Commercial Appeal: "It was better for Memphis, for the morals of Memphis and for the morals of this State, from what has happened from July 1, 1909, up until this day, if the prohibition law had never been put in the statute books. There are more places where liquor is sold in Memphis now than there were when there was a license system in Memphis, the four-mile law in the country was enforced, the road-houses were fought and closed, because the public sentiment of this county and the city was against road-houses and was against the sale of liquor in violation of the law in rural districts. During the era of prohibition the sale of liquor has reached from the city limits proper into the suburbs."

"The State is the unit of enactment, the county the unit of enforcement"—that is as fine a statement of the operation of State-wide prohibition as we have ever seen. Where the preponderance of public opinion is against prohibition, there will be no prohibition. What is true of Memphis is more or less true of other States in which State-wide prohibition has been ordered by impractical Legislatures.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR TAFT.

Mr. Taft has been admonished by the World that the Democrats are not responsible for the statement that \$300,000,000 might be saved each year in the ordinary conduct of the Government by the adoption of business methods in its affairs. The claim that such a saving could be effected was made by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, one of the inventors of the "best tariff law the Republicans have ever made," and we have no doubt that as much, or more, could be saved by the adoption of business methods, not by cutting down some poor clerk's salary here and there; but by reducing the number of Government employees and curtailing the activities of the Government in matters with which it legitimately can have nothing to do.

From the inauguration of Washington as President, in 1789, down to the beginning of the War Against the South, the total expenditures of the United States Government aggregated \$1,755,273,344.12. The appropriation bills, says the World, "signed by Theodore Roosevelt during his second term in the White House, from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1909, authorized expenditures amounting to \$3,522,982,816.27. Four years of Rooseveltism cost twice as much as the first seventy-two years of the Republic."

Mr. Taft would find Washington a safe leader in re-arranging the budgets for the remainder of his term. The right way to reduce the cost of the Government is to reduce, not by finding new objects for taxation, not by amending the Constitution so that the Government at Washington might lay new burdens upon the people of the States by the taxation of incomes, not by exacting additional toll from the corporations; but by cutting off all unnecessary offices and retiring from business affairs. The only proper business of the Government is the business of economically administering public affairs. All new methods of taxation are simply intended to so swell the revenues that the Government may embark in new undertakings without exceeding its income. And the people will have to pay the freight!

A COLOSSAL PROSECUTION.

Involving simultaneously more immediate property rights than any other case ever heard by the highest national tribunal, the Tobacco Trust and Standard Oil suits instituted by the Government will be argued before the United States Supreme Court this month. The recent death of Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers may cause a postponement, for he was conducting the suits and had acquired an almost indispensable knowledge of the law and the facts.

The mere statement that two trusts are to be attacked by the Government before the Supreme Court does not especially arouse the interest of the average man. The matter appears in a different light, however, when it is stated that 1,193 companies will be affected by the result of the suit. The fate of the two cases now before the court will be the fate of these nearly two thousand subsidiary companies, the organization of which depends upon the same principle which is now up for adjudication in the two cases mentioned. In all, \$13,000,000,000 of capital is involved.

No wonder, then, that the "economic mind" of the Supreme Court is worrying the vast array of counsel who will plead the cause of these great corporations. President Taft had intimated that he would not cause a postponement of these suits until a full bench could be had, though the probability is now that such will have to be done because of the death of General Bowers. Just what the attitude of the latest member of the Court, Governor Hughes of New York, will be is still uncertain.

The consequences that depend upon these suits are so enormous that they can hardly be appreciated or comprehended. The result to the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Company seems small when there is taken into consideration the 1,193 other corporations and the 1,110 subsidiary companies, every one of which is operating in disregard of the Sherman anti-

trust act, in identically the same way as are the two corporations now before the Supreme Court. An order of that Court dissolving the two companies defendant would mean the dissolution of 1,193 other corporations.

Upon the decision of the Supreme Court in those two cases depends the continuance or dissolution, for instance, of the following corporations: Amalgamated Copper, International Mercantile Marine, American Smelting and Refining, the Sugar Trust, American Telephone and Telegraph, Interborough, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, General Electric, the Mackay Companies, Pullman, Westinghouse Electric.

The importance and magnitude of these cases serve to bring out in strong relief the real power and authority of the United States Supreme Court. Thirteen billion dollars' worth of property is involved in the decision of nine men assembled in a small room in the National Capitol. In these days when so much is said about magnifying of the power of the Executive, it is well to pause and reflect upon the tremendous effect of the acts of our judiciary expressed through the Court of last resort. The jurisdiction of this Court, vitalized by that great Virginian, John Marshall, reaches over life, liberty, and property far into the future, and he who calls the Supreme Court "fossilized" cannot have anything like a true conception of the living power of this most powerful of all the courts of the world.

MAYOR GAYNOR AT WORK AGAIN.

When he returned to his work on Monday Mayor Gaynor received a great welcome at the City Hall in New York. A committee of one hundred of the most prominent men in the community waited upon him to say how much they rejoiced at his recovery, how greatly they valued his services, and wished for him increasing years and honor. The rich and the poor greeted him with sincere thankfulness that he had survived the assassin. Millionaires and editors, great merchants and private citizens, college men and the clergy, military men and politicians without regard to party lines, joined in this tribute, and three little children from the East Side, brought, from the pupils of Public School 177, large bouquets of old-fashioned flowers "to make bright the day of your return to the City Hall," with the "hope that every day will show how glad the people of our city are that you have been spared to them." Jacob Schiff, the great financier, made a little speech, telling the Mayor how all the people of New York prayed to the Almighty that his life might be spared, that they were grateful that their prayers had been answered, and that "you are back to day to take up again the duties which have been so beneficial to your beloved city." Then John Cladin, the merchant, spoke the heart of all New York in earnestly wishing the Mayor health and happiness. Doubtless there was never such a scene in New York, and yet it is a common thing to say that New York has no heart!

Mayor Gaynor was naturally deeply affected by this unexpected tribute, and made a very appropriate response to the greetings of the people, after which, according to the newspaper reports, he "plunged into the work of his office." It was almost worth getting shot to find out in what high esteem he is held by his neighbors and how much they rely upon his honesty and ability and courage to give them centered in his service to the public, good government. His whole life is and with the entire community behind him he will achieve even greater success than the first year of his mayoralty has promised. With Mayor Gaynor, as with Grover Cleveland, "Public office is a public trust."

THE VIRGINIA APPLE CROP.

The surpassing quality of the apple exhibit at the Virginia State Fair this week serves to impress in a striking way upon thousands of people that apples are the principal fruit crop of Virginia. Not only is this so, but the rapidly increasing size of the apple crop makes this industry of the Old Dominion a competitor to be reckoned with in the markets of the nation. The opportunities which this State holds out to the apple grower are great, and when knowledge of these opportunities has been more widely distributed, the influx of apple growers to Virginia will be considerable. Owing to the rich soil and fine climatic conditions here apples of incomparable flavor and excellent keeping qualities are grown—and these delicious products of our orchards excite the wonder of people from other apple-growing sections of the United States.

The Southern Planter tells an interesting story this week about Mr. Nelson Bogue, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, who has been visiting in Fauquier county. His inspection of orchards in that region was in the nature of a tremendous surprise, for he expressed great amazement at the perfection of the apples he saw. Some he declared to be the finest he had ever seen. The wonderful specimens of the "Spy" and "King" varieties, he asserted, excelled those in Western New York, where these kinds are supposed to reach their highest development. He took a box of each with him for exhibition at the New York State Fair.

While in Fauquier, Mr. Bogue said: "For Heaven's sake, why don't you people wake up and realize what you have? Western New York fruit lands can hardly be bought. When found for sale unplanted fruit land costs from \$300 to \$500 per acre. Hence our young men have been going to the Northwest. And here I find land perhaps better than ours, which I am told can sometimes be bought at \$50 per acre. Why don't

you people get your country advertised so that others may know what you have?"

This is cited simply as an outside estimate of the potentiality of the apple lands of Virginia.

This year the apple crop in the Old Dominion bids fair to be the finest and largest in years. The condition of the crop is steadily improving—on August 1 it was 75 per cent, on September 1, 75 per cent, as against 44 per cent for this date last year. In 1908 the total of barrels of apples shipped from Virginia was 363,405; in 1909, it was 375,644, and Secretary Walter Whitley, of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, estimates that this year the number will rise to 569,166 barrels.

Enough has been said to show that the apple industry has a large future before it, and there is good reason to believe that in a reasonable time Virginia will be the banner apple State of the Union.

CLOSE TOO EARLY.

Why is that all the resort places close about the middle of September or the first of October; by far the pleasantest season of the year, particularly in the mountains? The managers of these places claim that they cannot afford it, that the people go home, that the expense of running would eat up the profits of the whole season, and there is a great deal in that view undoubtedly. They might ease off a bit, however, cut down their forces in a way; but keep their pots boiling. Probably they would find that more people would stay in the mountains longer if there were any place for them to stay.

Everybody has been congratulating Birmingham, Alabama, upon its phenomenal increase in population in the last decade. There has never been anything to match it in the growth of the South; an increase of 246 per cent, being without any parallel in this country, we believe, in cities of established character. Yet Birmingham is not nearly as typical of the New South as Atlanta.

The New York Evening Sun has been keeping tab on the casualties among the flying men and reports that fifteen of them have been killed so far. In the automobile race on Long Island last week four were killed and twenty seriously injured. It really seems to be safer in the air than on the ground. Nearly all the fatalities in flying and speeding have been caused by perfectly familiar causes—the disposition of chauffeurs and aviators to take too many chances.

If the Richmond Times-Dispatch would abstain from meddling in South Carolina politics, the dawn would break! This impertinent comment was recently made by the Columbia State, which made such a mess of the Democratic primaries in that State. Some of the local newspapers have been mean enough to say that the State really elected Cole Blaise Governor. It also appears to have controlled all the other papers in the State, only three inconspicuous weekly journals being in opposition to it in its method of meddling.

There were only 300 people present at the opening meeting of the New York Republican campaign in Carnegie Hall last Friday evening. As the late Abraham Lincoln remarked: "You can't jump up to 100,000 and go to 100,000. It was the same catfish bait, as the colored person observed: "Gosh! how he have swunk."

Does the World happen to know where the Tribune stands as between them?

"A Southerner" writes to the New York World from Conway, New Hampshire, that it would be interesting to have the Colonel explain to his audience when he speaks in Atlanta why he spoke of Jefferson Davis in his "Life of Thomas H. Benton" as an "arch-traitor." There are a good many things in his writings that Southern audiences would like to hear about.

Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, will not attend the reception in Little Rock on October 10, because of the "official misconduct" of the chief guest on that occasion. After awhile, it will become necessary to submit the list of guests to all persons invited to such functions. Why would it not be a good idea to send the list with the invitation? Then one could R. S. V. P. without the risk of embarrassment.

Having started the insurrection in the Republican party because Mr. Taft wouldn't let him run the whole machine, Gifford Pinchot has been so much impressed by the rush for the band wagon in some parts of the country that he told the people down in Tennessee the other day that it might become necessary to put the recruits under observation before admitting them to a fair division of the spoils. It would be hard on Pinchot and his fellow-conspirators, if, after all, the late converts should beat them to the offices.

If the Output doesn't look out it will spend all its profits in railroad traveling. But that would be better than requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders to shave it off their dividends.

Loop has surely made some of our most prominent tariff robbers know what it is to live under a protective system. We doubt that he would be at all welcome at the Adirondacks or the Hollinses or the Morgenthau's; but he has been doing a great work.

YOUNG MOTHERS

is woman's safest reliance; it is a medicine for external use, composed of oils and other ingredients which assist nature in all necessary physical changes of the system. Its regular use before the coming of baby prepares the muscles and tendons for the unusual strain, aids in expanding the skin and flesh fibres, and strengthens all the membranes and tissues. Mother's Friend lessens the pain and danger at the crisis, and leaves the mother in such healthful condition that her recovery is always rapid and natural. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book for expectant mothers.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The greatest crisis in a woman's life is when first she becomes a mother. All the physical strength of her nature is demanded at such times, and it is necessary that her system be thoroughly prepared for the event, in order that her health be preserved for future years. Mother's Friend

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Longfellow's First Poem.

What was the first poem written by Longfellow? S. M. Longfellow was only thirteen when his first poem appeared. It was entitled "The Battle of Lovell's Pond." It consisted of four verses, and was published in "The Portland (Me.) Gazette," on November 17, 1820.

High Tides of Fundy.

Please state the cause of the high tides in the Bay of Fundy.

The high tides that rise in the Bay of Fundy are one of the wonders of the world. The funnel-shaped and rapidly-narrowing entrance to the bay enables a disproportionately low tide wave to enter, and as it becomes narrower and shallower the height necessarily increases. The tide, which at the entrance is eighteen feet, rushes with great fury up the bay, and swells to the enormous height of sixty feet, and even to twenty feet in the highest spring tides.

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI WILL ATTEND SERVICE

BY LA MARQUISE DA FANTON.

ALFRED VINCENZO VANNUTELLI will to-day be the most commanding and impressive figure at the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York. He is one of the only six cardinal bishops of the Sacred College, and the other members of the latter being cardinal priests or cardinal deacons, but it is the representation of his imposing stature of six feet five inches, and his rank as legate of the Pope, the highest among all the representatives of the Holy See abroad, is armed with its fullest authority, and is restricted to members of the Sacred College—usually to cardinal bishops. In fact, a legate holds his plenipotentiary powers direct from the Pope, instead of from the Secretary of State, and so great is his authority that William the Conqueror established the rule that no papal legate should be admitted to England until he had received the sanction of the British government, fearing that the legate might make use of his vast spiritual authority to deprive him of his crown.

In spite of the fact that Cardinal Vannutelli visited England at the beginning of the thirteenth century to receive as legate the crown of England from King John, which he thereupon handed back to that monarch, in the name of the Pope, as a fief. Then there was Cardinal Campeggio, who came to London in the reign of Henry VIII, as legate, to preside over the proceedings for the annulment of the marriage of the King to Queen Catherine of Aragon. It was this Cardinal's refusal to do the Blue Beard monarch's wishes in the matter that precipitated the quarrel between that ruler and the papacy, which culminated in the separation from the Church of Rome and the establishment of the Church of England.

Cardinal Vannutelli had another papal legate visit, now in this country. The first legate sent by the Holy See to England since the days of Cardinal Campeggio was Cardinal Bilio, who, in 1870, visited this country for the purpose of presiding, in the name of the Holy Father, over the great Eucharistic Congress held at London. Cardinal Vannutelli has also represented the Pope as legate at the Eucharistic Congress at Moscow, and has probably attended more great royal and imperial solemnities abroad on behalf of the papacy than any other member of the Sacred College. Two years of his life were spent in Constantinople, as apostolic delegate. It was in the early days of the reign of Emperor Alexander II, and he was inter-nuncio to Brazil and nuncio in Portugal, where he remained for nearly a decade. Few princes of the church are more popular than Cardinal Vannutelli, who has a stronger sympathy with the United States than this particular cardinal, who is persona gratissima, not only at Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Rome, but also at Berlin, standing particularly high in the regard and friendship of the Kaiser.

Grandson of old Count Vannutelli, who was grand master of the household of all of Napoleon's exiles, Princess Pauline Borghese, and afterwards of the Emperor Napoleon, the cardinal's grandfather, who always refused to take the Napoleonic oath, was killed in the battle of Merano. Cardinal Vannutelli has another brother, Seraphim Vannutelli, like himself a cardinal bishop and grand pensioner of the Pope, who is now in Rome. There was yet another brother, Count Vannutelli, the owner of the family estates, whose son is now in this country as an Archbishop. The sister of the two cardinals was Countess Kanizer, widow of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and who during her lifetime used generally to do the honors of the entertainments which they gave at Rome.

England's two primates, namely, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the present Archbishop of York, were both baptized as Presbyterians, and so, too, was the late Archbishop of York, Dr. William Maclagan, who retired from office two years ago, and whose death has just taken place. He was originally a soldier, and served out in India as a subaltern of a native regiment for five years before being invalided home, whereupon he attended his commission, went to Cambridge, and secured ordination. Son of the principal medical adviser on the staff of the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, he was essentially of the church militant, and it used to be said of him that he had beaten his sword into a crozier, and that others described him as an ecclesiastical Kitchener. Both as Bishop of Lichfield and as Archbishop of York, he was wont to rule his clergy with a military spirit, and to such an extent was this the case that they ended by referring to his library as "the orderly room."

One of his most characteristic edicts was that no curate should dare to preach more or less than one original sermon a month. At court his broad-minded churchmanship and his quaint wit won him great favor, both with Queen Victoria and also with Queen Alexandra, who he once crowned in Westminster Abbey eight years ago. Of course he was the hero of innumerable anecdotes, many of them relating to his experiences when being bayed by a bull, where he usually avoided first-class carriages for the second and third class, claiming that he saw more life in the latter. Once he was being carried in a crowded second-class carriage

filled with men returning from a race meeting, and among the passengers were two particularly drunken men, one of whom after a while suddenly declared that he had been robbed while in the company of a lady. "As it happened," related the Archbishop, "I had a 15 note with me, and no other money, and I felt a bit awkward. It occurred to me to pretend to be asleep, and in a short time I was accosted by the man who claimed to have been robbed. He said, 'I am Colonel Blunt, and I am a member of the Coldstream Guards, to devote himself to parliamentary work, representing South Essex in the House of Commons. He was for a number of years surveyor-general of the ordnance, and also vice-president of the Great Eastern Railway, while his son Evelyn was also a railway magnate, and will be remembered in this country as one of the principal delegates of Great Britain to the International Railway Congress at Washington in 1904. Evelyn Cecil, by the way, was the last Englishman to confer with President Kruger, and an ardent supporter of the break of the Transvaal War, is member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Birmingham, and was for some time the private secretary of his uncle, Lord Salisbury, during the latter's premiership."

Lord Eustace Cecil, who has just celebrated his golden wedding, is the only surviving full brother of the late Marquis of Salisbury, before the outbreak of the Boer War, he was a soldier by profession, served in South Africa, in the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny, retiring as a colonel of the Coldstream Guards, to devote himself to parliamentary work, representing South Essex in the House of Commons. He was for a number of years surveyor-general of the ordnance, and also vice-president of the Great Eastern Railway, while his son Evelyn was also a railway magnate, and will be remembered in this country as one of the principal delegates of Great Britain to the International Railway Congress at Washington in 1904. Evelyn Cecil, by the way, was the last Englishman to confer with President Kruger, and an ardent supporter of the break of the Transvaal War, is member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Birmingham, and was for some time the private secretary of his uncle, Lord Salisbury, during the latter's premiership.

Lord Eustace was but two years old when his grandfather, the wife of the first Marquis of Salisbury, met with such a shocking death at Hatfield, the ancestral home of the family since the days of Queen Elizabeth. She had arrived there to visit her son, the second marquis, and her grandchildren, including Lord Eustace Cecil, Lady Blanche, afterwards mother of ex-Premier Balfour, and Lord Robert Cecil, who subsequently became third Marquis of Salisbury and Conservative premier. The old lady had retired to her sitting-room to write some letters. It is thought that her high head-dress knocked over a light, which fell upon which ignited some papers on the table at which she was writing. The apartment was soon in a blaze. When the alarm was raised, the marquis rushed to the scene, and was horrified to find that his mother had locked the heavy mahogany door of the room on the inside, and that it could not be forced. Before the fire was subdued the entire wing of the house was gutted and the body of the marchioness burned to cinders. (Copyright, 1910, by the Brentwood Company.)

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